



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

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is sent out by a ship in distress,
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is received by an expert wireless
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No. 20,084

號四十八第萬二第

日五十月九年戌壬

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1922. 五拜禮

號三月一十年一十國民華中

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VERY OLD SUPERIOR GENEVA
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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15
11.00 " " 12.00 p.m. " " 15
12.00 p.m. " 2.30 p.m. " " 10
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
9.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 15 minutes

SUNDAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10
11.00 " " 12.00 noon " " 15
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " " 10
1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 15
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10

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8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
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application at the Company's Office. No
season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
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TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1922, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100		No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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OUR LONDON LETTER.

BRITISH POLICY AND THE NEAR
EAST PROBLEMS.

ON THE VERGE OF WAR WITH TURKEY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, September 28th.

THE NEAR EAST CRISIS.

Some of our newspaper guides have done themselves harm and the country no good by their handling of the Near East crisis. I am thinking particularly of the ex-Northcliffe Press, for, of course, the Northcliffe Press is dead. There was the usual pose of taking charge of the country and directing statesmen what they must do. This time the slogan was, "Stop the New War." But the *Daily Mail* and its allied papers speedily discovered that although not a living soul in England wants war—the mere mention of the word is abhorrent—yet there is something worse than war, and that is peace at any price. Fortunately, the country refused to be rattled by the cry, and its authors are now in that position of the man at a council meeting who speaks too soon before he knows the facts.

At first what was apparent was that the Greeks were being bundled neck and crop out of Asia Minor by their ancient foes, the Turks. To tell the truth, nobody here was a bit sorry. On the contrary, what puzzled people, and still puzzles them, is how it came about that the Prime Minister has for some years past backed Greece. It has been an obsession with him. The reason is known, of course, but this is not the time to discuss it.

The concrete fact was soon grasped by the public, however, that it was against British interests to allow the Turks to get astride the Dardanelles again, and open or shut that historic waterway, at their pleasure or as a result of intrigue by one or other of the Powers. To do that would be to sacrifice everything for which men died on Gallipoli. This view had escaped the "Stop the New War" mongers, and and they have since been obliged to drop their slogan: "The country is behind the Government in the resolve to prevent the Turks from ever again holding the keys of Constantinople."

TALKING TO THE PRESS.

As showing the changed attitude of statesmen towards the Press, and the acknowledged position of power possessed by newspapers, Mr. Lloyd George invited journalists to meet him. The statement he then made, the only one so far on British policy, put the whole question in right perspective. Previously he had met the Labour leaders in private conference, but what was said there was not published. The meeting with the Press representatives took place in the Cabinet room in Downing Street. It was quite informal. The Prime Minister sat at the middle of the table, with a few colleagues around him and a bunch of private secretaries behind. The room was crowded, Mr. Austin Chamberlain sharing an armchair with a reporter.

Mr. Lloyd George spoke with gravity, very slowly, and with frequent pauses like a man dictating a letter. Now and then he stopped and had a whispered conversation with his colleagues. Once he stopped and asked the journalists to make it quite clear that the British Government desires the freedom of the Straits to be under the control of the League of Nations.

THE MAIN POINTS.

The Prime Minister's statement was cabled to you the same day, but it will not be amiss if I say he was particularly anxious that there should be no misunderstanding that the freedom of the Straits was, so far as this country and the Empire are concerned, part of the freedom of the seas for which Britain fought in the war. Another important question he emphasised was who could take the responsibility of withdrawing the defence of the neutral zone when such a withdrawal would be the signal for the spreading of the war with all its Eastern horrors into Europe. Instead of being provocative, as some tried to allege, the Government were doing everything possible to prevent the spread of the war into Europe, and, moreover, that part of Europe in which the world-war began.

Mr. Lloyd George has been criticised for cabling to the Dominions asking them to send troops for the defence of Gallipoli if the need arose. He did this at the outset of the trouble, when the possibilities of the Turkish victory over the Greeks began to dawn upon the public. There was a suspicion that he was recklessly preparing to engage us in a new war in the Near East on a huge scale. But, later, the truth became apparent—firstly, that if there was to be another war the Dominions having spent so much in that region in men and treasure should not be left out of participation, or at least that they should be asked to co-operate if they desired.

Secondly, there is the fact which is, however, only hinted at here that our friends across the Channel have not exactly played the game with us throughout. They backed the Turks; and when the latter beat the Greek Army to pulp they withdrew all French soldiers from the neutral zone, leaving us to face Mustafa Kemal's victorious hordes single-handed. There was only a regiment, or less, of British at Chanak, but, instead of withdrawing with the French and Italians, they coolly dug themselves in and waited. There is something peculiarly British in this splendid determination to stand up to any odds that came along—even a Turkish Army in the hour of triumph. The result is seen as I write; time has been given for conference with the Turks, and between the latter and the Allies; and the Kemal leader says he "Does not want to fight the British Empire."

AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

The papers assure us that London is filling up again—a phrase still used although it has a decided Victorian sound about it, reminiscent of the comfortable times when London was supposed to be deserted unless certain great and noble people were back from the country or some fashionable resort and settled again in their West-End mansions. But so many of the said mansions are now a-days shut up as too expensive to maintain, or they are being converted into flats, that the phrase has lost its meaning in the former sense.

Now, what is meant is that the holidays are over, or at least they are, on the last round. The season's sailings of the *Royal Sovereign* to Margate and Ramsgate and back, which are now as over before a popular Summer trip, cease next week—a sure sign to Londoners of the arrival of Autumn. Ministers, most of whom have never been far from Whitehall since the rising of Parliament, are once more becoming immersed in the work of their Departments; and the Cabinet, which is really newer out of session, has been holding frequent meetings over the Near East crisis.

The theatres which have not yet put on their Autumn plays are making haste to complete their arrangements. The coming "season" in London in the social and pleasure-going sense bids fair to be full of life and gaiety, somewhat more serious in tone, perhaps, than those joyous days before the war-times that have gone beyond any possibility of recovery—but much brighter than in any year since the world-catastrophe.

SIR CHARLES SANTLEY.

Contemporary musicians and lovers of music did not know Sir Charles Santley, whose death has just taken at the great age of 88. He made his first appearance and achieved his first success in the year of the Indian mutiny. After that for many years he was acknowledged supreme in his own sphere as a baritone, the greatest that this country has ever produced. I hear the regret expressed that his best days as a singer were over before the gramophone could retain even an imperfect record of his wonderful art. It is also a matter for regret that he was too old to take a place he would have well filled as the champion of English opera, a fashion that has become manifest only in recent years. No doubt some of the older generation of readers on your side will be able to recall with exquisite pleasure occasions when they listened spell-bound to the great baritone's gift of song.

POST OFFICES AND PUBLICITY.

I have had the opportunity to see in advance a circular of considerable length which is being sent out to every postmaster in the country dealing with the scheme for permitting the display of advertisements in post-offices and public offices in all parts of Great Britain. The country has been divided into five districts for this purpose. The instructions officially issued are of an elaborate nature to regulate the new departure in the domain of publicity; but a certain amount of latitude is allowed the "taste and discretion" of local postmasters.

It is interesting to note the class of notices which are barred. Among them are advertisements of alcoholic liquors, lotteries, betting, gaming. The State makes a mighty revenue out of the duties on liquor, but it seems that the State declines to make any revenue by affording facilities for advertising the stuff on which the duties are levied. No doubt it will satisfy the "Nonconformist conscience," though the distinction is hard to define. Cinema and theatrical notices are permitted. The panels along the counters of post-offices are to be available for advertisements, and any odd space on the walls.

Some of us have a difficulty at times as things are, with scores of official notices plastered up in post offices, to discover where to buy a stamp or send a telegram. It will be more difficult still when every post-office is a picture-gallery of Somebody's Wonderful Soap, and Somebody Else's cough mixture!

UNEMPLOYMENT.

It is being said by these in a position to judge that the coming winter will be a hard and trying one for vast masses of the population as a consequence of unemployment. My own knowledge of the conditions prevailing in numerous important trades confirms this forecast. It is therefore worth while to note what the Government are doing to try to meet the situation.

Urgent letters have been sent out to local authorities to use their best endeavours to get out schemes of a public utility character in order to provide work for unemployed in their respective areas. The State will contribute 66 per cent. of the total cost, and provide the money for a loan for the remainder, repayment being spread over a period. This should ease the situation. The worst of such schemes is that they only provide navy work. They do not help the man unable to wield pick and shovel—the brain worker, for instance, who is physically incapable of sustained exertion as a labourer. Still, I think it must be conceded that the Government are not unsympathetic, and are doing their best in the circumstances.—H.B.

AIRSHIPS INSTEAD OF CRUISERS.

It is believed that the British Admiralty is considering the possibility of employing airships instead of cruisers. The former are cheaper in all respects while they could range over an area as large as any warship carrying three fighting planes and two large bombers. Their vulnerability is now under going experiment. It is hoped that a new engine using kerosene and hydrogen will be used, and that there will be increased reliability and carrying capacity, while an inert gas blanket will remove the danger of fire from incendiary missiles.

WORLD'S NEED OF GOOD WILL.

APPEAL TO ALL CLASSES.

A manifesto on "The Need for Good Will," prepared by the Industrial League and Council, and signed by a large number of persons who endorse its work for the improvement of relations between employers and employed, has been issued.

One of the earliest signatures received was that of the Prime Minister. Members of the Government, members of Parliament, and well-known Labour leaders have also subscribed their names to the document. The text is as follows:—

"All thinking men and women agree that the world is in desperate need of good will, that co-operation is a vital necessity if we are to gain a world of peace, prosperity, and happiness. Everyone realizes with something akin to distress that even the terrible war through which we have so recently passed has not satisfied the human appetite for revenge and oppression abroad and dissension at home. The memory of those who died, the thought of the ideals for which they laid down their lives, do not avail to stay the spread of conflict in one or another of its many forms. It may be that the real cause of our inability to restore tranquility to Europe is our failure to grasp the measure of our individual responsibility."

"The world, after all, is made up of States, and States are represented very largely by associations created for political or industrial ends. What we desire and demand is that the States should keep the peace as between themselves. What we forget is that a State is no more than an aggregate of individuals giving allegiance to some form of government. There can be no well where individuals are united in the pursuit of peace. There can be no peace where large bodies of men are bent upon war. A perfect human relation between ourselves and foreign nations, and at home between Capital and Labour is the real secret of future prosperity."

"If people are concerned in their individual capacity with struggles and quarrels, if in industry they attack more importance to personal questions than to those that are vital to the well being of the community, they create an atmosphere in which ill-feeling is the dominant factor, they divide themselves into camps, they look at every question from the view-point of their own individual preferences. The result is that the industry suffers. With it human relationships suffer."

"As it is with industry, so it is with the State. If the rulers think only in terms of their own country, then sooner or later the result is war. Only as they take wide views and develop a large vision, considering others as well as themselves is peace maintained. We find States with divergent aims working in complete harmony."

"We know to-day that good will among men is the one thing that can save civilization. But this good will is not, and cannot be, limited to statesmen and their military advisers. The real ruler of the world to-day is commerce. It is only the worker who can build up what the soldier has destroyed."

"There never was a time in the whole history of the world when the industrialist had so much to offer or the world at large had so great a need of his services. Europe has received a staggering blow. Millions of its best citizens have been lost. The foundations of its commercial life have been shaken, as though by an earthquake. The whole continent is full of suspicion and mistrust. Its energy looks in vain for a proper outlet. Men lack necessities and opportunities, while there is a vast demand for everything that Europe produces. Given good will, that demand can be met, distress can be relieved, employment can be widened."

"We, Great Britain have the factories, the works, the skilled men, the able direction. One of the most vital things wanting is that good will which is the real motive-power. If we are to obtain it, every class, employer and employed alike, must admit the theory of personal responsibility, and must endeavour to fulfil its obligations."

"If every man would so shape his acts in times when industrial crises threaten that he carried he is fulfilling his responsibility to those who died for their country, the quarrels that have made the path of industry so difficult in the past few years would not recur. We can all afford an effort to forget the past and make endeavour to mould the future for the common good. Men in every political party look forward to the time when there shall be a real settlement in Europe. Not until we achieve unity at home can we hope to achieve unity abroad. Not until all classes of the community recognize not only their rights but also their obligations, shall we achieve unity at home."

CAN PEACE BE ASSURED?

VIEWS OF A SERVICE JOURNAL.

Lord Robert Cecil's plan for binding the nations of the world into a pact of assurance against war has been accepted with a good deal of favour from those who have not yet lost faith in man's humanity. The suggestion that the various nations should be ranged into three groups—European, South American, and Asiatic—and that these nations should bind themselves to take united action against aggressors, seems to be an ideal policy. As soon as a couple of nations rush into war, other countries remaining within the pact will immediately intervene to make it impossible for either of the belligerents to be victorious.

If we could only be assured that the nations of the world maintain such honour and integrity, and refuse to enter into a secret alliance with one or the other of the belligerent nations, the world would soon be at peace. We know too well that intriguing and ambitious races are prone to resort to any treachery in order to achieve over a neighbour who has been anxious to gain something at the cost of another. Nevertheless, the plan is well worth testing. The limitation of armaments is also desirable, but now that science has been called to the aid of fighting forces, and can be invoked in a few hours, what possible protection is there for the country which has strictly observed the conditions laid down in the peace pact if a neighbour decides upon an assault?—*Naval and Military Record.*

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The Twin Screw Tunnel Stern
Motor Launch "HENRICA"
(Built of Steel).

Length overall.—56' 0".
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D. W. capacity on above draft.—3 tons.
Speed.—8½ knots.
Engines.—Twin set "Kelvin" Motors,
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Installed with Electric Light.
Price \$10,000 or near offer.

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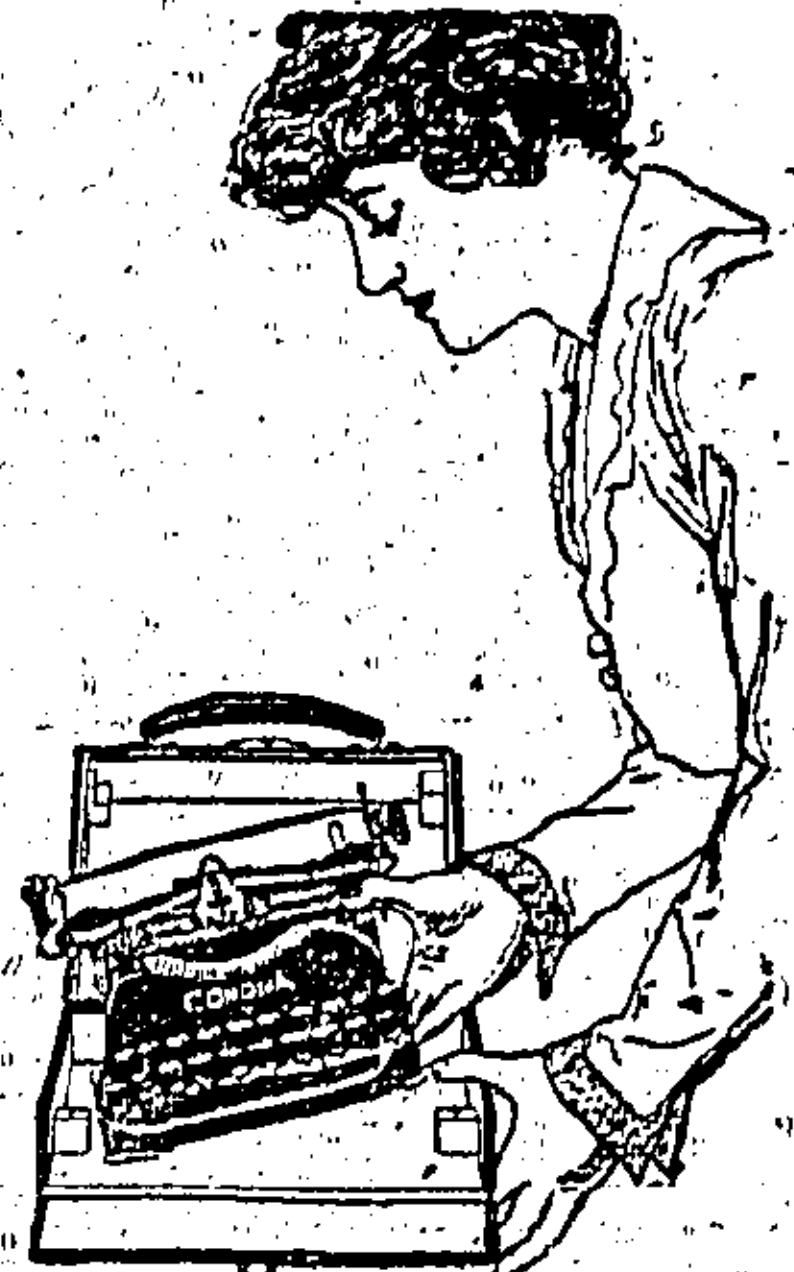
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UNION CHURCH JUMBLE SALE.

Union Church does a useful work twice a year and at the same time benefits home charities by holding a jumble sale in the Church Hall. It is evidently regarded by some as a great opportunity for getting rid of lumber, but still, out of the mass, many useful articles may be retrieved and the fact is well known for, within an hour of opening, the sale, as usual, was nearly over. Prices ranged from dollars five to cents ten and as a result of the sale a good sum was realised.

The arrangements were carried out by the Ladies' Committee and other ladies of the Church including: Mrs. Macdonald (President), Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. McCubbin, Mrs. Dovey, Mrs. Milne, Mrs. G. Gerrard, Mrs. E. Nelson, Mrs. James Henderson, Mrs. Hickling, Mrs. A. T. Hamilton, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. J. Stewart and Miss Templeton.

CHINESE FEIGNS INSANITY ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE IN GAOL.

A Chinese who had feigned madness in gaol was charged before Mr. Hamilton at the Magistracy, yesterday, with having stabbed a woman with a pair of scissors.

The defendant admitted the charge and said he did it because the woman who was his "sweetheart," had been "afflicting" with another man.

The woman emphatically denied this and said she had never seen the accused until the day of the assault—October 18th, when she found the defendant in her house at No. 34, Circular Pathway. She asked him what he wanted there and he pretended to be insane. When she suggested that he was a thief and announced her intention of sending for the police, he snatched up a pair of scissors and stabbed her more than a dozen times.

Inspector Willis said that the accused feigned insanity in jail and tried to commit suicide. The doctor, however, certified that he is quite normal.

The man was sent to prison for six months with hard labour.

APOLOGISES FOR ASSAULT. SUMMONS WITHDRAWN.

The case in which Stoker Jacob Mansfield of H.M.S. *Amphion* was summoned for having assaulted Mr. Douglas Evans, a representative of Messrs. Sandler & Co., steel merchants of London, who is staying at the Station Hotel, Kowloon, was mentioned at the Magistracy, yesterday when Mr. Evans, who is just out of hospital, withdrew the summons, the defendant expressing his regret for the occurrence. The Magistrate accordingly dismissed the case.

PORTUGUESE SENT TO PRISON.

Nicola da Roza, a Portuguese, who was charged with forging the signature of the American Consul for the purpose of obtaining money and goods by means of false pretences, was yesterday sent to prison for three months with hard labour by Mr. Lindsell.

The man obtained a quantity of money and clothing from a Japanese tailor on the Praya East by representing that the orders for clothing for distressed American seamen were signed by the American Consul.

"PASSION'S PLAYGROUND."

NEW CORONET PICTURE.

Rarely indeed in the course of her brilliant screen career has Katherine MacDonald, the beautiful American film star, been provided with a more dramatic role than the one she is called upon to sustain in "Passion's Playground," to-day's new attraction at the Coronet. As the heroine her path in life leads her far away from the cloistered seclusion of a Scottish convent to the glamour and the glitter of Monte Carlo where fortunes are made and lost, and lost and made again, in the course of a night. Amongst those whose attention she attracts when, as the culmination of a series of big wins, she breaks the bank, are a gang of adventurers who plot to rob her of her wealth. A handsome young Prince who has fallen in love with her happens along at precisely the right moment, however, and in proving his mettle wins her love. The picture is adapted from the widely read story "The Guests of Hercules" by C.N. and A.M. Williamson.

IRRITATED & INFLAMED EYE

can be directly traced in many cases to the Sunday Motor trip and Golfing. The contain a decided eye irritant. A suggestion from sections of the local roads gestation for these trips would be to keep the windshield up and to use a pair of Sun glasses. Sun glasses of any pattern with either Crookes, Luxel, Fieuzal, Amber, London Smoke, or Blue lenses are obtainable at very moderate prices from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent manufacturing optical establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central, (opposite to the Singer Sewing Machine Company.—Ave. 1202

"A YOUNG FOOL."

IMBIBED TOO FREELY AT A WEDDING FEAST.

The case in which a Chinese tailor, named Ho Pik Shan, is charged on remand with offering a bribe to a Police Sergeant and with having possession of a loaded revolver whilst drunk came up for further hearing before Mr. Lindsell at the Magistracy, yesterday morning.

In reply to the Magistrate, Inspector Kent said the accused was under the influence of drink when arrested.

Mr. A. E. Hall, for the defence, pleaded guilty and said that his client had attended a wedding feast. He imbibed rather too freely and on going home he hired a ricksha and fell asleep. On waking up he found that the ricksha had stopped and the ricksha puller was peering into his face. Fearing that he was about to be attacked he pulled out his revolver, and ordered the ricksha puller to proceed. The coolie became scared and ran away, and the defendant chased him. The defendant afterwards had very hazy recollections of what had happened but when he met the Sergeant he might have said something about \$10.

In reply to the Magistrate, Inspector Kent said the accused had no money when brought to the station. The defendant was very drunk.

The Magistrate (to defendant): You are a young fool. You should learn to behave yourself. If you pay \$10 on the first charge and \$100 on the second charge I will let you go.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

In his annual address to the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements last week the Governor said:—

I will take the opportunity of making reference to a matter which has since 1921 aroused considerable public interest, that is, the question of a change in the constitution of this Council. It is within the knowledge of honourable gentlemen present to-day, though it is now for the first time made public, that approval has been given to a modification of the present constitution which, while not diminishing the present Unofficial representation, will allow for representation of the Malay race, of the Chinese at Penang and Malacca, of the Eurasian Community, and of British Indians. It has not been considered advisable at this stage of the Colony's development to provide for the official minority which was recommended by the Committee appointed to consider the subject, but the changes which are approved represent an advance in the constitutional development of the Colony and provide a better means for certain sections of the community to make felt their views on general policy or on questions which especially affect their own interests.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE.

MR. McCURDY'S SCHEME.

Mr. McCurdy, Chief Coalition Liberal Whip, addressing his constituents at Northampton on September 21st, said the Government were striving to secure peace abroad. To the people of this country it was at least as important to secure peace at home. The principal task of the next British Government ought to be a determined effort to secure such a permanent basis for industrial peace as would enable us to banish unemployment and State doles to the British worker. Poverty and unemployment would never be banished by Acts of Parliament; the British worker and the British employer, acting together, could banish these evils as surely and as certainly as they defeated the Hohenzollerns, and by the same methods.

We had wasted £200,000,000 in strikes and stoppages since the Armistice, said Mr. McCurdy. The first step was to give confidence to the worker. The representative working man had a heavy indictment against the industrial system of to-day. He felt that there were three things threatening his life over which he had no control—unemployment due to lack of orders, sickness, and old age. He was not willing to increase output merely to make more millionaires while his own future was left unsecured. He wanted a policy of security. In the scheme he (Mr. McCurdy) had already outlined for the boot and shoe trade he had shown how that security could be attained with no additional cost to the worker, at no additional cost to the industry, and with a promise of relief for the taxpayer. Two shillings a week from men operatives, 1s. 3d. from women operatives, and 3d. per pair on boots and shoes would produce in the boot and shoe trade an annual revenue of more than £2,000,000. It would be more than sufficient to give sickness benefit of 40s. a week for men and 25s. for women, unemployment benefit of 30s. for men and 20s. for women, and old-age pensions beginning at 65 years of age of 40s. for men and 25s. for women. He believed the result would be such an expansion of output as would reduce and not increase the cost of production. Under the present system, with its constant preparations for industrial war, its suspicions and distrusts, we were not touching the fringe of the wealth production which was in our power.

A MODEL EUROPEAN STATE.

The commercial secretary of the British legation at Prague reports—"Czechoslovakia has won for herself the reputation of being the one State in Central Europe which has set its house in order and avoided the evils of the printing press (the printing of paper money). Czechoslovakia is a solid permanent country—not an ephemeral artificial creation destined to extinction as an independent unit."

INDIAN AND CHINESE LABOUR FOR MALAYA

H.E. the Governor of the Straits Settlements, in his annual address to the Legislative Council, preceding the introduction of the Supply Bill, said on the subject of immigration and emigration of Indians and Chinese:—

The figures for the first seven months of this year show a marked increase in the number of assisted immigrants from Southern India compared with the same period last year, and recruiting has been more active. On the other hand, the number of labourers returning to India has considerably diminished, so that conditions with regard to the supply of Indian labour may be regarded for the moment as more stable than they have been for some time past—the supply being just about sufficient for the effective demand. At the same time I recognise that the future situation contains elements of uncertainty.

For a quarter of a century Emigration from India to the Straits Settlements has been free of all restrictions. In March of this year the Government of India passed a new Emigration Act which unlike the old Act which it replaces does not exempt the Straits Settlements, though it is not to become applicable to this country for one year, i.e., until March, 1923. With the consent of the Government of India I appointed a deputation which proceeded to India to discuss with the Standing Committee for Emigration of the Indian Government the conditions of the application of the Act to the Straits Settlements, and it is these conditions and the Rules that may be introduced for the working of the Act that will determine the future flow of Indian labour to this country.

While any pronouncement as to the results of the deputation would be premature inasmuch as the revision of the Draft Rules will not be taken up by the Government of India until after the 31st October, the date up to which objections and suggestion have been invited, it is satisfactory to be able to record that our representatives met with a most friendly reception both from the members of the Standing Committee and from the officials of the Government of India with whom they came in contact.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Government of India for the manner in which it has shown its desire to consult the views of this Government on the subject of the proposed legislative innovation.

The net gain in the Chinese population for the first six months of 1922 is barely 50 per cent. of that in the first half of the preceding year; it would have been much greater but for the Seamen's Union Strike in Hongkong, which prevented sailings from Hongkong to the Straits for several weeks and the subsequent imposition of quarantine against plague for arrivals from Hongkong on 18th April, which was still in force at the end of the half-year.

Passage rates from Amoy continued low and rates from Swatow declined from \$16 to \$10, but rates from Hongkong have ranged from \$12 to \$20—the expenses of quarantine which are met by the shipping companies militating against a permanent fall.

In 1914 the total vote for the Chinese Protectorate was \$74,684. For 1923 it is approximately \$115,000 though one appointment is not yet filled because we have not yet completed the training of a sufficient number of Chinese-speaking Cadets.

INCOME-TAX REFORM IN THE STRAITS.

NO TAX ON INCOMES BELOW \$7,000.

A new income-tax bill is about to be introduced into the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

The Treasurer, in the "objects and reasons" attached to the measure, states:—This bill imposes an income tax for the year 1923. It reproduces, with certain alterations, the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1922. The main alteration is the reduction of rates of tax in Schedule A. Another noticeable change is Clause 19 which provides for setting off of losses against profits to ascertain the taxable income of businesses.

Schedule A, referred to above, reads as follows:—

Income tax shall be paid at the rates set out in the following scale, viz:—

Amount of total income p. ann.	Rate p.c.
Exceeding \$7,000 but not exg. \$12,500 1	
Do. 12,500 do. do. 20,000 2	
Do. 20,000 do. do. 40,000 3	
Do. 40,000	4

The Governor in his annual address to the Council said:—

The depression in trade which began in 1920, and continued in 1921 necessitated a much reduced estimate of Income Tax revenue for the year 1922. It is anticipated, however, that the Estimate of \$2,675,000 will be exceeded and that \$3,000,000 or more will be actually collected in the year.

The income tax for 1921 was, as stated last year, based in many cases on returns of Companies and Associations for financial years before the slump, and the net collections exceeded \$2 millions. The current year's collections are still affected in some cases by pre-lump conditions, and will, therefore, amount to considerably more than it has been possible to estimate for 1923, when the full effects of trade depression are bound to be reflected in Income Tax returns and 1923 must of necessity be a bad Income Tax year.

The policy of this Government as regards the continuation of the Income Tax must form the subject of separate consideration. I do not propose to deal with it here, beyond saying that the Government fully realise the importance of the matter and the need for careful consideration of the whole question.

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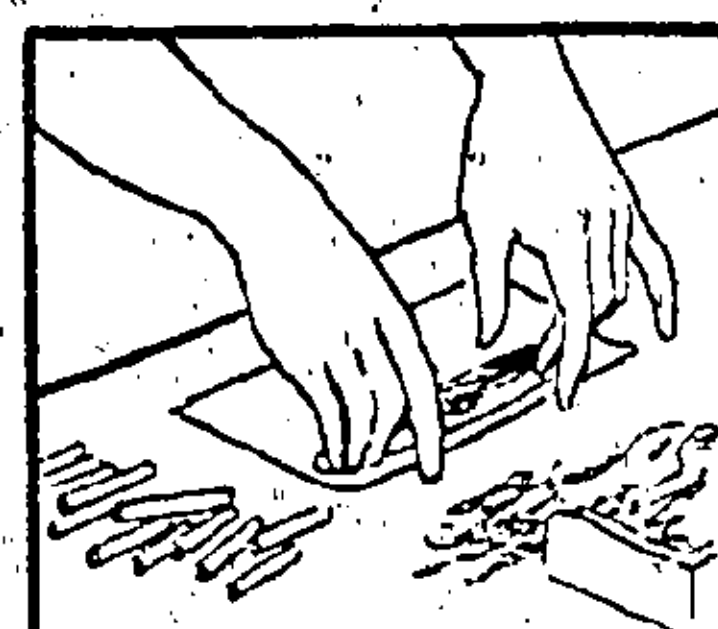
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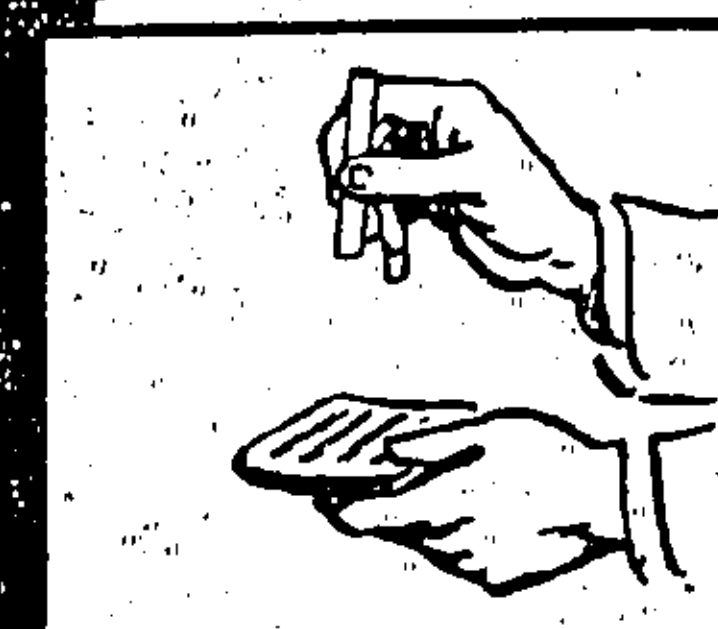
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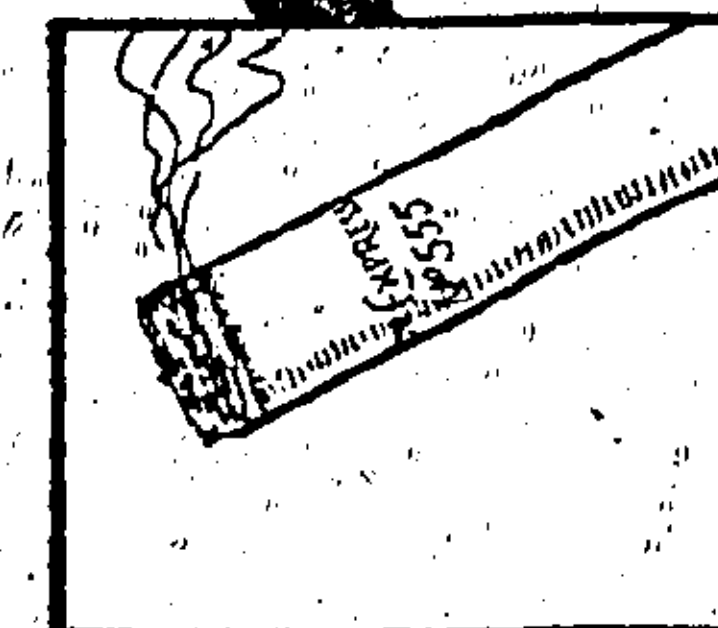
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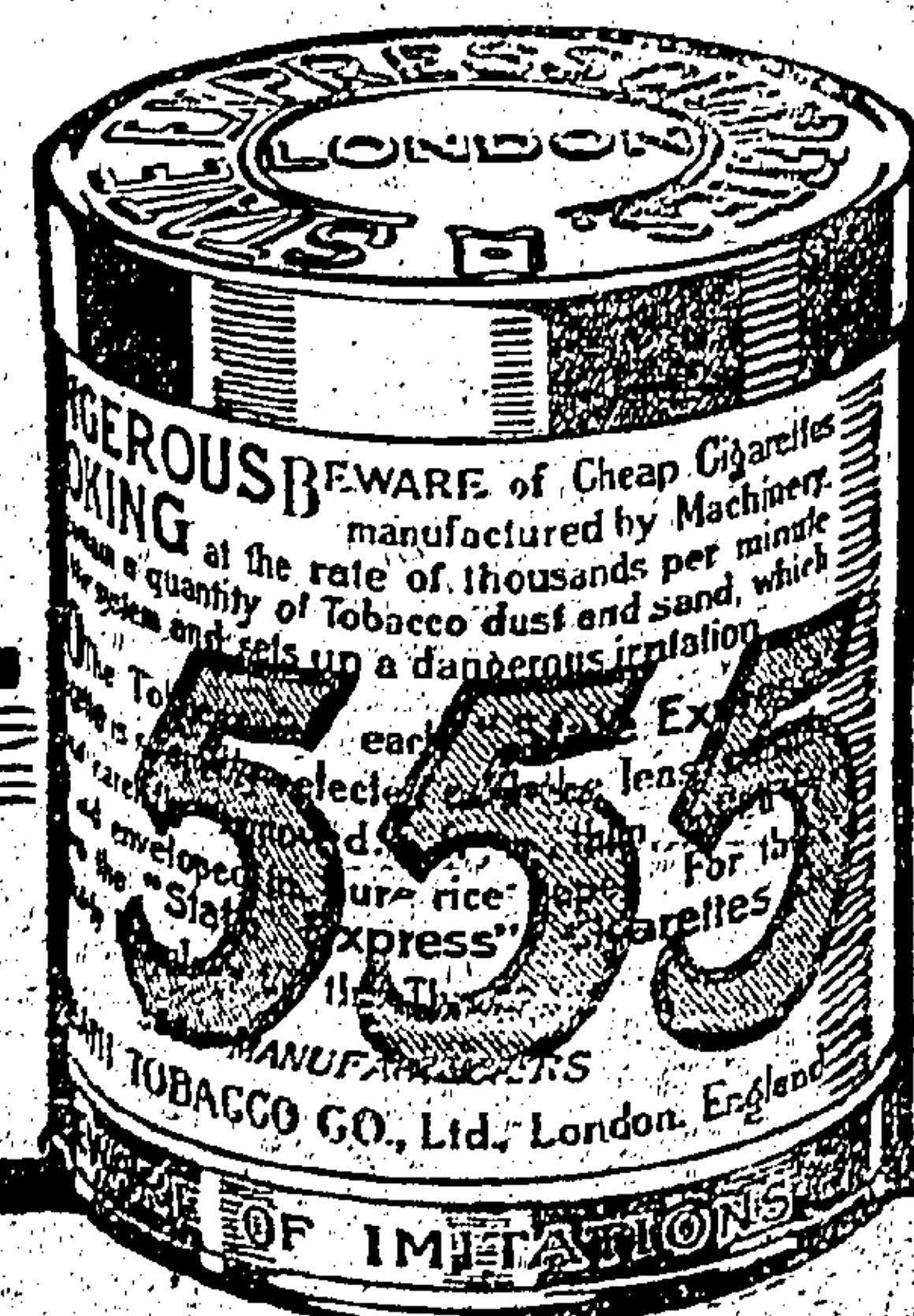
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EXCHANGE CONTRACT ACTION.

PUISNE JUDGE'S STRONG PROTEST.

SUPPRESSION OF EVIDENCE BY BOTH SIDES.

FALSE EVIDENCE BY THE DEFENDANT.

Judgment was given, yesterday, by the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood) in the Supreme Court action brought by the Bank of Canton, Ltd., against the British Chinese Trading Co. In this case, much evidence was given by exchange brokers and the issue depended largely upon whether Mr. J. M. Xavier, the defendant's manager, was entitled to enter into exchange contracts on behalf of the firm. The brokers said they always did business with Mr. Xavier and never saw Mr. Chin Tin Cho, the proprietor of the firm.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Hooper of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Maister) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Messrs. G. K. Hall, Brutton & Co.) for the defendants.

THE JUDGMENT.

In delivering a written judgment, the Puisne Judge said the sole dispute was whether the defendant firm was or was not liable upon an exchange contract dated April 7th, 1920. The Judge remarked that it was not customary for exchange contracts, unless made directly between the parties, to be in the form of a document signed by the contracting parties themselves. The agreement between the parties was reached by verbal communication carried by the exchange broker who travelled between the banks and their merchant customers. The broker concerned prepared and signed a record in duplicate of the terms of the contract, delivering one copy to the bank and the other to the customer.

The contract in question was made through Mr. James J. A. Xavier, a broker, and so far as the defendant firm was concerned the broker received his instructions orally from Mr. J. M. Xavier. In order to succeed plaintiffs must show either that Mr. Xavier contracted as agent for the defendant firm and within the limits of his authority as such agent, or that he was held out by the defendant firm as possessing sufficient authority to bind the firm to the contract.

THE MANAGER'S POSITION IN THE FIRM.

The British Chinese Trading Co. was the trading name of Mr. Chin Tin Cho, the sole proprietor, who appointed Mr. Xavier manager on August 25th, 1919. Plaintiff's case was that Mr. Xavier had the necessary authority conferred upon him by the terms of his original appointment; or alternatively by the extension in practice of his powers, or, again, by express instructions relative to the particular contract. His Honour accepted the evidence of Mr. Tso, who drew up the agreement, that it was to confer on the manager no capacity to contract for the firm, whether orally or in writing. "The authority of Mr. Xavier is affirmed by the plaintiffs," said his Honour. "The onus of proof rests on them. In my opinion they have not discharged this onus." The plaintiffs are the less likely to succeed in this branch of their case by reason of the fact that the firm's letter to the Bank informed them that Mr. Xavier's authority was limited.

EXCHANGE BROKING RESTS ON INSURE LEGAL FOUNDATION.

As to the custom of the exchange market in the Colony, his Honour said it appeared that local banks accepted exchange contracts, not upon the faith of any representations on behalf of the customer made by the exchange broker (for he made none), but entirely in reliance on the professional care and skill of the exchange broker himself. It remained for the banks to satisfy themselves of the identity of the customer, his solvency and his capacity to contract. The only responsibility of the broker was to ensure that the persons on both sides from whom he took his instructions understood the agreement after it was reached, in identical terms. The exchange broker performed his service within narrow and well understood limits. He was not an agent of either party to the exchange contract. The parties, though they appreciated his assistance, in fact reached an agreement independently of it. He merely placed the agreement on record for their convenience. "If this statement of the practice in the exchange market be correct," said the Judge, "it follows that no holding out of an agent can be effected to a bank through an exchange broker. Until an exchange contract is confirmed by the contracting parties, confidence in the market appears to rest, legally, on insurable foundations."

The Judge held that, in both sections of their case, the plaintiffs had failed to establish their cause of action and he therefore entered judgment for the defendant firm with costs.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

"NONE ARE TO BE BELIEVED."

SOLICITOR SUGGESTS THAT THERE SHOULD BE A LIMIT TO PERJURY.

Curious developments occurred in an action brought in the Summary Court before the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood), yesterday afternoon by Chue Choi Ting, a merchant, against Cheung Koo, formerly trading as the Hongkong and Shanghai Garage, Wanchai. The plaintiff claimed \$875, the amount of a bill due to the Standard Oil Co., which he had guaranteed for the defendant when the latter was in financial straits.

Mr. C. A. V. Russ was for the plaintiff and Mr. M. H. Turner for the defendant. The plaintiff, in evidence, said that the defendant approached him, saying, "You are the only friend I know: will you guarantee a certain sum of money in order to keep me from going bankrupt?" The witness replied, "I must know the exact sum, because guaranteeing is a dangerous game." He ultimately signed the guarantee. After judgment had been given against him as guarantor he was arrested and sent to prison, but was released later, on payment of the amount.

After legal argument the Judge consented to Mr. Russ calling as a witness a fitter from the Exile Garage, whom the defence had subpoenaed. The fitter went into the box and denied that the defendant was a partner in the Hongkong and Shanghai Garage. He was interested in it himself. He knew nothing about the guarantee.

Mr. Russ expressed astonishment and asked, "Do you know me by sight?"

Mr. Turner objected, on the ground that Mr. Russ had not had permission to treat the witness as hostile.

Mr. Russ: I shall certainly ask the Court to allow me to treat him as a hostile witness, and also ask leave to amend the writ in order to sue him as a partner. It is a disgraceful thing. This man has instructed us himself. He knows all about this guarantee.

The Judge: I am afraid it is no use going on, in view of the evidence already given. None of these people are to be believed. We have seen them all before.

Mr. Russ: It is rather annoying when people give instructions and then come here and say they know nothing about it. I do not pretend to be a saint, your lordship, but there are limits to which perjury in the Courts can be permitted.

Mr. Turner argued that the witness could not be treated as a hostile witness. "He may not have a very fortunate face," said Mr. Turner, "but I do not think he has given his evidence in a truculent manner."

The Judge decided to allow Mr. Russ to treat the witness as hostile. Replying to Mr. Turner he said he did so on the ground that he believed the witness was interested in the other party.

Mr. Turner: I would like to enter a protest. This man has shown no hostility in the box.

Mr. Russ pressed the witness with a number of questions but he did not alter his statement.

At the conclusion of the man's evidence the Judge non-suited the plaintiff and gave the defendant costs.

"A FALSIFICATION OF EVIDENCE"

"I enter this judgment without hesitation," added the Judge, "on the case as presented here. At the same time, I wish to add that the conduct of the case for both sides has been marked by the suppression of material evidence and on the side of the defendants by false evidence given by Mr. Chin Tin Cho himself. Throughout the case the plaintiffs have, according to the statement made by their counsel, been in communication with Mr. J. M. Xavier himself, the man in which they have asserted the necessary authority to exist, and yet his evidence has not been forthcoming on a matter which must primarily be within his knowledge. On the other hand, I am satisfied that Mr. Chin Tin Cho connived at the preparation of the exchange contract book for the purpose of this action, so as to found upon it a false impression, as to the custody of his firm's exchange contracts—a falsification of evidence which deceived his own solicitor, Mr. Brutton. I fully accept Mr. Brutton's explanation made in Court that he tendered the book in evidence in entire good faith."

"SHOULD BE A CAUSE OF DISSATISFACTION TO COUNCIL."

"Mr. Chin Tin Cho has also given false evidence in the witness-box. In asserting that he, himself, made exchange contracts with the brokers, Messrs. Cooper and James J. A. Xavier, he seemed to me, without doubt, to be stating what was wholly untrue. Further, in cross-examination, he admitted that the defendant firm had in 1920 made a claim against an American firm, the particulars of which would be material evidence in this action. Those particulars have, nevertheless, not been disclosed to the Court. The position in which the evidence in this case has been left is a cause of dissatisfaction to me and I suggest that it should also be a cause of dissatisfaction to the counsel engaged in it. Neither party has been frank with the Court."

THE POSITION OF MUI TSAI.

HOW DOES THE MATTER STAND?

MAGISTRATE RAISES THE POINT.

In the course of a Mui Tsai case at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Lindsell asked Mr. A. E. Wood, of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, as to the present position concerning the mui tsai system in Hongkong. He understood that according to the proclamation some time ago there were no longer any mui tsai in Hongkong. Mr. Wood described the position as "floating."

The case was that of a Chinese woman who was charged with harbouring a girl under 21 years of age, and, with obtaining the sum of \$70 from a woman by false pretences.

Mr. A. E. Wood, of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, prosecuted and Mr. R. E. A. Webster defended.

The girl involved in the case, one Ng Sui Hing, said she was 17 years of age and that she lived at No. 7, Chin Shin Street, West Point. She had been a mui tsai for nine years. The defendant was her neighbour. On April 20th last her mistress having gone back to her native village a concubine and the mui tsai were left in charge of the house. On that date she and the defendant's daughter left the house to make a purchase, and at 8 p.m. when she returned home she found her mistress had come back from the country. For leaving the house against her mistress's express wish, the mui tsai was admonished and given a beating. On the following day the girl met the defendant in the street. The defendant suggested that she should run away. The defendant told her to pack up her things. The same night the defendant's daughter came to the mui tsai's house and removed her effects. Next morning at 6 o'clock, while out making a purchase, the mui tsai met the defendant who persuaded her to cross over to Yau-mat where she lived with a relative of the defendant for about 10 days. Later, the defendant herself moved to Yau-mat and rented a bed space in the same house. Sometime later the defendant married her to a young man named Lau Su, whom she did not know. The defendant at the time of the marriage told her in future to address her as "aunt." Later she was discovered and taken back to her mistress. She had always been treated properly by her mistress.

The Magistrate: And yet you ran away?

The Mui Tsai: I had been enticed to do so.

The Magistrate: If you were enticed to commit suicide you would do it? I suppose?

The girl gave no answer to this question.

It was at this stage that the Magistrate then asked Mr. Wood what was the present position as regards mui tsai. "Who has the control of them?" queried his Worship.

Mr. Wood: I think if you will read the Ordinance that if anyone harbours or takes away any girl under the age of 21, without the consent of the girl's guardian, that person is liable.

The Magistrate: Where is the lawful guardianship now vested? Who is the lawful guardian of the mui tsai? The law says there are no mui tsai!

Mr. Wood: Technically speaking I don't think that is clearly settled. That point will have to be settled when some law is passed dealing with the matter.

The Magistrate: I understand a proclamation has been passed which allows the mui tsai to go free.

Mr. Wood pointed out that the guardianship now rested with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. For a girl to be taken away the person who did so had to have the written consent of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. Further the onus in this case was thrown on the defendant to prove that she had the written consent of the lawful guardian of the child to do so, which in view of recent events now rested with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. Mr. Wood pointed out that the point was worth considering at his Worship's leisure. What difference legislation would make to the system he could not say. At present the whole thing was floating.

Mr. Webster said that so far as the actual facts were concerned the defendant did actually take the child, but under different circumstances than those alleged by the girl. The defendant did not harbour her. They took her away for her own protection.

At this stage the argument was dropped and further evidence for the prosecution was called, after which the case was adjourned to Monday next for further hearing.

THE PLAYS OF JOHN GALSWORTHY.

INTERESTING LECTURE AT THE HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

The first of a series of very interesting literary lectures was given at the Helena May Institute yesterday morning, the lecturer being Professor R. K. Simpson of the University of Hongkong, who addressed the members and friends of the Reading Circle on "The Plays of John Galsworthy."

In introducing his subject Professor Simpson briefly compared the play and the novel. The former was difficult to read whilst the latter made easy reading matter. Shaw had realised this difficulty. He tried to make his plays readable by prefacing them with lengthy introductions, which really amounted to reflections on the play and ample descriptions of the characters before they actually appeared. Galsworthy, on the other hand, restrained himself. He would probably describe a character as "a man with a keen eye for the molehill and none at all for the mountain." With that he was satisfied. That was why play reading was difficult. It never had been popular reading matter, though it was more popular to-day than ever before. The modern author was in rather a dilemma. He felt the time had come for the play, when the English taste was towards the drama. Galsworthy first started writing novels, and produced several novels before his first play "The Silver Box" was published. He did not adopt Shaw's style of lengthy introductions. He trusted that his readers had the necessary imagination and that a long preface was not essential.

Galsworthy's plays, were in the opinion of the lecturer, an acquired taste—at least as regards reading matter. On the stage it was a different proposition. "A reading taste for Galsworthy's plays is like a taste for gin and bitters—it is acquired," added the lecturer. He had a decided bitterness, a grimness which was only relieved by the piquancy of his style. Some people might say that his plays were like absynth, which was an even more acquired taste. They were not like Shaw's, which, the lecturer likened unto champagne, sparkling and bubbling with humour. Yet Galsworthy had one or two exceptions. The Bohemian vagabond character "Ferdinand" in "Pigeon" showed traces of humour. There was a deficiency of humour in all his plays. Suicide appeared to be one of his main themes, but what little humour appeared was very quiet and thin, when it became obvious it was inclined to become grim.

Galsworthy had none of the abandon of the true humorist. In working at his plays he showed a great hardness and caution and people were inclined to think that his caution was worthless, but his theory represented one of the professed duties of art. His theory was enlightenment. This theory had grown very prominent during the last hundred years. There had always been a tendency to work towards this end and that tendency was to give instruction and not pleasure. It was not a theory that was easy to produce with success. The public resented a work of art which tried to instruct. The public did not like to read a play, which, for instance, propagated prohibition. The real test of a play of enlightenment was whether or not the author arrested the reader's attention. There was no doubt that Galsworthy succeeded in doing that. His plays were always arresting.

Some people, continued the lecturer, said that literature as a work of art had to transport one's feeling; others said a work of art should inspire awe and that even the highest feeling of humour should be that of awe. Galsworthy did all this. He arrested the reader, but he gave little pleasure, though his reader always asked for more. To carry the lantern of enlightenment was the object of Galsworthy's plays.

Dealing with the morals of the plays, the lecturer said it was the general opinion that all good works of art had a moral and that they were not good if there was no moral purpose. In this direction Galsworthy, one might say, was a contradiction of the great writers of the day. He was certainly in the minority, and did not write for the sole purpose of producing a moral.

There were three ways in which the moral could emerge from the play. Sir Walter Scott produced a successful hero and a villain who was always punished. He instanced "Ivanhoe" as a typical example of this. The second system of bringing forth the moral was Shaw's idea of setting up his code of morals against the accepted code of morals. His plays were nearly all written on that principle. In war Shaw's idea of the hero was not the man with the long swinging sword but the keen business man who thought out the problems of war quietly.

Galsworthy, continued Professor Simpson, was not satisfied with either of these. He did not offer any new moral system. He did not suggest any moral code, nor was it his purpose to establish any new code. He did not want to set up a new one. He pointed to the garbage in the streets and left it to the readers themselves to look for the moral. His purpose was purely that of enlightenment.

At the conclusion of the lecture Mrs. J. H. Kemp, the acting President of the Institute, thanked the Professor for the splendid "mental appetiser," he had given them, and said they would eagerly look forward to hearing Professor Simpson again next week.

The lecturer was heartily applauded and the meeting terminated.

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ENGINEERS' TOOLS, INDICATORS, COUNTERS, ETC.

PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.

AGENTS FOR DOBBIE MCINNES' NAUTICAL SPECIALTIES.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

"COAL

BLACK

MAMMY"

AT

ANDERSON'S.

Wm. Powell

10, ICE HOUSE ST.

SALE

OF

SUITINGS

OVERCOATINGS

SERGES, etc.

There is a good assortment of Suit and Overcoat lengths at

\$14.50 \$17.50 and \$21.00 per length in SCOTCH and ENGLISH CLOTHS, etc.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DEAR MADAM.
We have just received a large Assortment of DAY and EVENING GOWNS, EVENING CLOAKS, HEAVY WINTER COATS, HATS, FURS and FUR COATS, at Reasonable Prices.

We shall be pleased to show them to you if you will kindly call.

Thanking you for past favours and soliciting a continuance of same.

Yours faithfully,

MADAME FLINT.

37, Queen's Road Central. [1708]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PYRRHUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at the wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 2nd November. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th Nov. will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 22nd Nov., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1922. [17-3]



G. R.

WANTED.

TWO STOREHOUSEMEN at Kowloon Naval Depot. Apply by letter only to the undersigned stating experience and salary desired.

H. G. LOWE, Naval Store Officer.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1922. [1701]

TO LET.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

PERSONS seeking Shop or Office accommodation in the New Building, now being erected on L.L. 2317 & 2318 in Queen's Road Central and Feller Street (Old Post Office site) are invited to inspect the Floor-plans, which are now ready, and to discuss terms with the undersigned, at R. H. KOTTEWALL & Co., Alexandra Buildings.

R. H. KOTTEWALL.

[1700]

SAFE, Sure and Guaranteed Cure for Leprosy, Leucoderma, Patches, Marks, Eruptions, Pimples, Eczema, etc., in Four Weeks. Patients willing to be treated by Post are requested to write, R. 7 to 8 (K.S. 50) Per Week. Full particulars Free under cover. "Star" Works, Benson Square (H.P.), Calcutta (India).

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Situate No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee By PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT

On MONDAY, The 20th Day of Nov., 1922, at 3 o'clock P.M. By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, At Their Office, DUNDAS STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2166 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2166 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown. Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, and Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers, [1367]

New Consignments of the well-known Vardis Egyptian Cigarettes arriving monthly—Crown Prince, Non Plus Ultra, and Superfine.

FOR THE LADIES—"DAMES" AND "LA FRANCE."

FOR PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, APPLY AT THE SOLE AGENTS—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE, SHIPS SUPPLIED OUT OF BOND.

[1468]

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH LEGION.

Return showing how many desire to attend the service in St. John's Church, DEPT. at 10.40 a.m. on ARMISTICE DAY has been called for. Will members send in to the Hon. Secretary early, please. [1697]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we the undersigned have THIS DAY commenced to practice as Solicitors in partnership under the style of LYSON & HALL at No. 8, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

C. E. LYSON, J. M. HALL.

1st November, 1922. [1694]

NOTICE.

THE Firm of Geo. P. LAMBERT carrying on the business of Share, Stock, and General Broker will as from the 1st Day of November, 1922, be known under the name and style of Geo. P. & H. A. LAMBERT.

GEORGE PHILIP LAMBERT, HERBERT ALEXANDER LAMBERT, 1st November, 1922. [1695]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

THE NEW FLATS on K.L.L. 609 (the Old WIGWAM TENNIS CLUB), will be ready for occupation MIDDLE NOVEMBER. Will those who have applied for these Flats kindly communicate with the Secretary, Hongkong, 1st November, 1922. [1692]

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

TRAMWAY ORDINANCE, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Company intends to apply to the Governor-in-Council for power to construct an additional 1113 yards of Tramway Track commencing at their present terminus at Wongneichong village along the Happy Valley Road (on the Eastern side of the Happy Valley) and Leighton Hill Road to connect with the existing line at Morrison Hill Road, in accordance with the plan deposited with the Director of Public Works.

W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary & General Manager.

2nd November, 1922. [1698]

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

1. That the legitimate Board of Directors of The Russian Volunteer Fleet has its seat in Moscow.
2. That the undersigned has been appointed Special Delegate in the Far East and Mr. R. J. ELIEN, Chief Agent for China and Japan, with residence in Shanghai.
3. That transactions and liabilities of any kind contracted by anybody else in the name of the Russian Volunteer Fleet are null and void and will not be recognized by the Russian Volunteer Fleet.

J. LEONIDOFF.

Special Delegate of the Russian Volunteer Fleet in the Far East.

Temporarily Hongkong: [1691]

Hongkong Hotel.

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INTIMATIONS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

INTERPORT MATCH.

MANILA & HONGKONG.

A DINNER, which all Members and Subscribers are invited to attend, will be given at the HONGKONG HOTEL on WEDNESDAY, 8th NOVEMBER, 1922, at 8 p.m. Cost of Dinner, \$3.50 per head, exclusive of Wine. Those wishing to attend are requested to send in their names to F. BEVINGTON & Co., Ltd., on or before 5 p.m. on MONDAY, 6th NOVEMBER. [1690]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1922. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables. Entries close Saturday, 4th November, 1922. [1686]

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that on the 1st NOVEMBER, 1922, the "PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY" will change their name to "THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, INC." under which latter name the business will be continued as heretofore. Dated this 25th day of October, 1922. PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY. [1688]

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918), LTD.

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INTIMATION

W. & A. GILBEY'S

"SPEY ROYAL"

SCOTCH WHISKY.

THE CHOICEST and OLDEST procurable.

Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey,

Ltd., being the proprietors of

Three Highland Distilleries,

are in a position second to

none to supply the finest

possible Scotch Whisky.

"SPEY ROYAL" Scotch

Whisky has been matured

for many years in their own

Excise Bonded Warehouse,

and has been specially stored

in Sherry Casks.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

BIRTH.

Lucas.—On October 18th, at Hardenhuish Park, Chippenham, England, to Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Lucas (of Peking), a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUEX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1922.

LABOUR UNREST IN CHINA AND BOLSHIEVISM.

It is interesting to observe the alacrity with which Dr. SUN YAT SEN, or his publicity agents, always rush into print to confute any suggestion in the Press that Dr. Sun himself or the Kuomintang Party, of which he is the most distinguished ornament, is sympathetic towards Bolshievism. We recollect that early in the year an incidental reference in this column to militarism being rampant in the North and "Bolshievism spreading in the South," brought from the Canton Information Bureau a demand to know on what grounds the Canton Government was branded as "Bolshieviki" and the claim was made that "property is safer under the present regime than it ever has been under any previous administration in this province." We had very little difficulty in showing that a grave lack of security existed, the direct consequence of what Dr. Sun's apologists described as "the Government's liberal attitude towards labour." We were not aware then, but we know now, that at the very time that the Canton Information Bureau was persuading us that the Canton Government was not in sympathy with Bolshievism, Dr. SUN YAT SEN, without the knowledge of his colleagues in the administration, was secretly endeavouring to promote an alliance of Russia and Germany with China. Since the publication of facsimiles of the correspondence Dr. Sun has explained that there was no thought in this projected alliance of introducing Bolshievism into China; but what else could be expected from an alliance with Russia? He must have

known the nature of Russia's communications to the Peking Government. They have been published and they make it quite clear that Russia sought official intercourse with the express object of bringing China into line with the economic doctrines of Bolshievist Russia. Within the past week we see Dr. SUN YAT SEN has availed himself of another opportunity to assert that his sympathies are not with Bolshievism. The N.C. Daily News last week published an article which emphasised the close connection between the Shanghai strikes, the Fokien situation, the Kuomintang, and Bolshievism. It said that although the Kuomintang originally would have nothing to do with the doctrine from Moscow, it has now been captured by the Communists, and its ranks contain men who have learned their political creed in the Soviet College at Moscow.

Our contemporary drew attention to the formation of a great many so-called clubs throughout industrial China, which are being fostered by the Kuomintang as part and parcel of communistic propaganda. Referring to Fokien, it said that with "Little Hsu" installed in Fokien, the province might be regarded as the home of the Kuomintang. Radiating its influence thence, provided success attends its propaganda, the Kuomintang will spread communism throughout China, by means of which Little Hsu and the other members of the Kuomintang might attain power on the strength of a strike throughout the nation, paralysing the economic life of the country. Dr. SUN has replied to this charge by saying that the Kuomintang never accepted Communism as a political faith, and that neither he nor the Kuomintang party can be held responsible for the views of its individual members in professing Communism. The Kuomintang, he asserts, is not connected with the labour unrest, which is simply a feature of modern industrialism. Dr. Sun's assertion will not be convincing to those familiar with the history of the Seamen's strike in Hongkong—a strike which has afforded inspiration for much of the other labour unrest in many parts of China during the past year. We are in agreement with our Shanghai contemporary when it says that although we must accept Dr. SUN YAT SEN's word that there is no official connection between the Kuomintang and Communism, this does not exclude the possibility that Communism has, to all intents and purposes captured, at least, the active part of the Kuomintang, and that "it behoves any large political organisation to pluck out all tendency towards it from its bosom."

Let us hope that Dr. Sun will carry his repudiation of Bolshievism to this extent. It will involve the sacrifice of certain political friendships to which he evidently attaches considerable value, but it will afford the most convincing proof of his lack of sympathy with Communism.

The rainfall in the month of October registered in the Botanic Gardens amounted to 2.92 inches.

The Municipal Executive Council of Canton on October 31st passed the budget for education in the city, amounting in all to \$840,000 for the ensuing year.

Next Sunday, November 5th, will be observed as Harvest Festival and Hospital Sunday at Union Church. Contributions of suitable produce are asked for, and should be sent in on Saturday morning.—ADVT.

The new British Minister to China, Sir Ronald Macleay, will not leave London before the first of December, and so is not expected to reach Peking until the middle of January or later. Mr. R. H. Clive, C.M.G., will act as Chargé d'Affaires in the interval.

A quantity of forged Kwangsi notes and a coiners' press were seized by a party of police under Sub-Inspector P. Grant of Shun Shui Po who raided a matchbox factory in the Canton district of Shun Shui Po on Wednesday. Four Chinese found on the spot were arrested.

A Chinese employee of the Kowloon-Canton railway was run over by a train and killed on Wednesday evening near Hungshom station. The man appears to have crossed the line to shunt a goods train into the depot, when he was caught by a train from Shamshun which he had not noticed in the dark. The man was decapitated.

Members of the Helena May Institute are reminded that the first of the series of lectures on "Every Day Cookery" will be given at the Institute on Tuesday, November 7th, at 10.30 a.m. There are still a few vacancies. Will any member who wishes to join communicate at once with the Secretary of the Institute.—ADVT.

The first of Mr. Temple Bevan's Series of "Children's Musical Recitals" at the Helena May Institute will begin to-day (Friday), at 3 p.m. Mr. Bevan's opening address will be followed by a Beethoven Recital by Mr. Harry Ore. This lecture will be open to children of members and their parents, and any member of the Institute who is interested is cordially invited to attend.—ADVT.

Among those who left by the Empress of Japan yesterday were Major-General Sir John and Lady Fowler, Major L. Chenevix-Trench, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Birkett, Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., Mr. P. Tester, Mr. Fiddes Wilson, Mr. Gordon Yates, Mr. Allan Cameron, Mr. Fred. Ellis, Mr. G. B. Layton, Mr. L. d'Almada Castro, Mr. J. P. Braga. Some of these passengers are booked only as far as Shanghai, and have gone to attend the autumn race meeting next week.

The Education Committee of the Helena May Institute have recently approached Mr. Temple Bevan with a view to arranging a course of Musical Recitals and Musical Appreciation for the children of members because they feel that there is a great need for the education of children in this direction. At home in England such recitals for children, both in high class boarding schools and elementary

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A LABOUR SET-BACK.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

LONDON, November 1st.

In view of the forthcoming General Election, the keenest interest was displayed in the annual elections in three hundred Municipalities of England and Wales, yesterday, which coincided with the triennial elections in the London Boroughs.

The latter are remarkable for the large number of candidates, altogether 2,644, contesting 1,362 seats. The Municipal Reformers are combining with their former enemies, the Progressives, in an attempt to oust the Labourites from fourteen councils on which they have majorities.

The earliest results indicate a Labour set-back. Returns from the provinces show that Labour lost 157 seats, while the Conservatives gained 89. London results are equally disastrous for Labour, who, up to the present, have lost seventy seats.

LUCRATIVE RICE ROBBERIES.

HEAVY SENTENCES IMPOSED.

RANGOON, November 1st.

A widespread and lucrative conspiracy to steal rice from boats on the river, was revealed in the course of the protracted trial of nine men, one of whom is an ex-police officer and the other an ex-employee of the Port Commissioners. These two prisoners were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, while others received sentences ranging from one year's to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

UNDERWRITERS TAKE NINETY-ONE PER CENT.

LONDON, November 2nd.

In connection with the Indian Loan, the underwriters take 91 per cent. of the issue, which is quoted at 11 per cent. discount.

[A cable message from London, dated October 29th, stated that the prospectus had been issued of a new Indian Loan of £20,000,000 at a price of 85, redeemable 1950-5.]

INTERNATIONAL HIGH-COURT OF JUSTICE.

RECOGNISED BY AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, November 1st.

America's tacit recognition of the International High Court of Justice is contained in an announcement by President Harding, in which he states that the United States is willing to have a representative on it. The President also intimated that America will not send representatives to the Brussels Economic Conference, but is willing to enter the economic conference if Allied debts to America are not on the agenda.

NO CANCELLATION OF EUROPEAN DEBTS.

President Harding is represented as adamant on the question of debts, insisting on full recognition of European obligations, and opposing all pleas for cancellation, but he is willing to show leniency regarding the period of payment.

EARLIER CABLES.

NOMINATION AND SELECTION OF JUDGES.

WASHINGTON, November 1st. White House announces that the Government is negotiating with a view to the United States having a voice in the nomination and selection of Judges of the Court of International Justice at the Hague.

ANGLO-SPANISH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

RESULT OF BRITISH BUSINESS PROTESTS.

MADRID, November 1st.

The Anglo-Spanish Commercial Treaty has been signed. It is the first favoured-nation Treaty between the two countries, whose commercial relations have hitherto been based on an exchange of Notes in 1894. The Treaty is the result of protests by British business men regarding an increase in the Spanish Tariffs of 1920.

LATEST CABLES.

ITALIAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI OUTLINES HIS POLICY.

ROME, November 1st.

Cabinet has decided that Parliament is to assemble on November 10th. Signor Mussolini, in a speech, said that the internal situation is rapidly getting back to normal and 42,000 Fascists have up to the present returned home. The new Cabinet will base its internal policy on the re-establishment of national discipline and order.

The Cabinet would look with favour on any efforts to promote national appeasement, and it meant to show, by deeds, that there was only one State. No other authority would be tolerated.

ITALIAN EXCHANGE IMPROVES.

Telegrams have been sent to the Chiefs of various states, which have disposed of all misgivings as regards the international effects of the Fascists' advent to power. This is shown by the improvement in Italian exchange.

A RETURN TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

The Cabinet has invested Signor Mussolini with the widest powers relative to the conferences at Lausanne and Brussels; and has also recognised the necessity for suppressing unproductive Bureaux and Ministries and the urgency of returning unremunerative public services to private enterprise.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMBASSADORS RESIGN.

ROME, November 1st.

Signor Mussolini has replied to Signor Sforza's letter of resignation. He declares that Signor Sforza's action is scarcely friendly and very ill-timed; his foreign policy will not be simply "a sum of sentiments," as Signor Sforza mistakenly supposes. He therefore formally invites Signor Sforza to remain at his post and not embarrass the Government, which represents the loftiest expression of national conscience. He asks for a telegraphic reply.

LATER.

In addition to Signor Sforza, the Berlin and Washington Ambassadors as well as Senators Frassati and Ricci have resigned.

ADVANCE IN TEA PRICES.

DUE TO SMALL STOCKS.

LONDON, November 1st.

Shortage of crop and a consequent decrease in stocks is the reason given for an increase in the retail price of many brands of tea on Monday by 2d. per lb. An expert said the crop was variously estimated at 60 to 80 million pounds below the average, while barely 120 million pounds were in bond, compared with 200 million a year ago. It seems impossible to replace the stocks; consequently, wholesale prices have risen from 10d. to 1/8, duty free, during the past two months.

THE NEWCASTLE CONSULAR AFFAIR.

CONSUL AND VICE-CONSUL EXONERATED.

WASHINGTON, November 1st.

It is officially stated that three separate American investigations have completely exonerated the Consul and Vice-Consul at Newcastle of the charges mentioned on September 1st.

[It will be recalled that the British Government cancelled the exequaturs of the Consul and Vice-Consul because of allegations that difficulties were put in the way of issuing the passports of passengers, who were not promised a voyage on American vessels.]

RELIEF FOR GERMAN FINANCES.

WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED MILITARY COMMISSION.

BERLIN, November 1st.

The German Government has accepted the Entente's proposal to withdraw the Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control and to replace it by a small Military Commission of Guarantees, to be paid by the Entente, as soon as certain measures for completing the disarmament mentioned in the Entente Note of September 25th, are settled. It is expected that the change will not merely expedite the closing stages of disarmament, but will greatly relieve German finances.

CIRCUMVENTING ANGORA.

ALLIED BANKING PROHIBITION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 1st.

The Allied High Commissioners have ordered the Ottoman Bank to sell half a million Turkish pounds worth of gold, which will be advanced to the Treasury to enable the payment of salaries and thus circumvent Angora's prohibition of banking transactions with the local Government.

THE CABINET'S FIRST MEETING.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE CONFINED TO HIS ROOM.

LONDON, November 1st.

The new Cabinet held its first meeting to-day. Mr. Bonar Law presiding. The proceedings were cinematographed.

Mr. Lloyd George has a severe cold and is confined to his room. Lord Birkenhead will replace him at the meeting at Bristol to-morrow.

The presentation of the Freedom of the City of Bath to Mr. Lloyd George fixed for to-morrow has been indefinitely postponed.

FAR-REACHING COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

BIG GERMAN CONCESSIONS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, November 1st.

An agreement of a far-reaching character, involving the formation of a Russo-German commercial company with a capital of eight million gold roubles, is announced from Warsaw as having been ratified by the Soviet Council of Commissaries. The contracting parties are the German Ostrowitz Consortium who are owners of large works, and the Soviet representative in Berlin. Each will provide half of the capital and exercise equal control on the directorate and in the administration. The scheme gives the right to establish branches in Russia, besides important commercial concessions and the monopoly for the importation into Russia of metal articles and exportation of raw materials under Soviet control. The Consortium will grant to the Company a credit of goods to the value of seven-and-a-half million gold roubles, and also five million gold roubles in Soviet Government currency.

SECRET WIRELESS.

INVENTION OF FRENCH ENGINEER.

PARIS, November 1st.

According to *Le Matin*, the French engineer, M. Edouard Belin, has invented an apparatus ensuring absolute secrecy in wireless and ordinary telegraphic messages.

MEXICAN REBEL LEADER.

CAPTURED AND SHOT.

EL PASO, November 1st.

A message from Mexico City says the rebel leader, General Francisco Murguía, was captured yesterday and shot by a firing squad to-day.

JAPANESE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

L.L.C. DELEGATES ATTEND BANQUET.

GENEVA, November 1st.

The principal social event of the International Labour Conference was the Japanese delegation's banquet to celebrate the Emperor's birthday. Nearly all the Conference delegates were present and the speakers included Mr. Adachi, Lord Burnham and M. Albert Thomas.

THE RUBBER RESTRICTION SCHEME.

NOW IN OPERATION.

LONDON, November 1st.

The Colonial Office announces that legislation giving effect to the scheme of export duties for rubber, recently approved by the Colonial Secretary, has been passed in Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Malay States. The new duties will operate from to-day.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

A RETRENCHMENT SCHEME.

WARSAW, November 1st.

A message from Moscow says the management of the Riazan and Ural Railways have decided to suspend the working of branches totalling 500 miles this winter, owing to the growing deficit.

OBITUARY.

M. ALFRED CAPUS.

LONDON, November 1st.

The death is announced to M. Alfred Capus, dramatist and political editor of the *Figaro*. Deceased was a member of the French Academy.

MR. THOMAS N. PAGE.

RICHMOND (VIRG.), NOVEMBER 1ST.

The death is announced of the author, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, former Ambassador to Italy.

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

NEW YORK, November 1st.

The Mexican Consulate has been re-opened.

While two inspectors of the permanent way were making a tour on the Paris underground, last month, they found a 37-millimetre shell on the line between the République and Oberkampf stations. One of them picked it up. It exploded, killing him on the spot. It is believed that extremists placed the infernal machine on the line.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PEKING POLITICS.

ABROGATION OF JAPAN'S TWENTY-ONE DEMANDS REQUESTED.

PEKING, November 1st.

The Representatives, at this afternoon's sitting, resolved that the Government be requested to secure the abrogation of the Twenty-One Demands Treaty. Three hundred and two members were present. To-day's meeting of the Senate was postponed, as there were not sufficient members present to form a quorum.

PREMIER'S RESIGNATION RETURNED.

PEKING, November 2nd.

Dr. Wang Chung Hui again submitted his resignation on Monday, but it was immediately returned by the President.

THE FUKIEN TROUBLE.

ADMIRAL LIU KUANG HSUNG LEAVES TIENTSIN.

PEKING, November 1st.

The Government has persuaded Admiral Liu Kuang Hsung to go to Fukien as Admiral's Sah Chen Ping's assistant. Admiral Liu proceeded by sea from Tientsin to Nanking, where he is to meet Tsai Shih Kuei. From thence he will proceed to Foochow, aboard a warship. A representative of the Cabinet will accompany Liu Kuang Hsung in order to report on the situation.

SHANGHAI STRIKES.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS GRANTED AN INCREASE.

SHANGHAI, November 2nd.

The goldsmiths and silversmiths strike, mentioned in a cable message dated Oct. 7th, has ended in a victory for the workers, who obtain 25 to 40 per cent. wage increases, with full pay during the strike. FOUR THOUSAND MILL-WORKERS ON STRIKE.

Four thousand mill-workers, employed at the Japan-China Cotton Mills, have struck. They demand the re-opening of the Pootung Weavers Union headquarters, which were closed by the police.

FRENCH SHARE OF BOXER INDEMNITY.

HOW IT IS TO BE EMPLOYED.

PARIS, November 1st.

M. Bokanowski has tabled, in the Chamber, the report of the Finance Committee on a Bill approving the Franco-Chinese Agreement, in regard to the remainder of the Boxer Indemnity.

The report favours the adoption of a Bill, by which the French share of the Boxer Indemnity will be employed to redeem and pay the interest on bonds held by the creditors of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, in the Far East.

FRANCO-CHINESE INSTITUTIONS.

It is also to found and provide for the upkeep of various Franco-Chinese institutions, and to strengthen Franco-Chinese friendship. The opinion is held, in Parliamentary circles, that the Bill will be passed with little opposition, as Premier Poincaré and M. de Lasteyrie (Minister of Finance) will support it.

ORIENTAL BUSINESS MEN TOURING BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, November 2nd.

A Mission consisting of Chinese, Siamese and Indo-Chinese business men, visited the Antwerp docks and have now proceeded to the Industrial region of Charleroi.

"KOONSHING" ASHORE AT WEIHAIWEI.

PASSENGERS AND MAILS SAFE.

CHIEFOO, November 1st.

The s.s. *Koonshing* grounded on Tuesday at Weihaiwei, but is safe. The foreign mails and passengers have been transferred.

BANDIT OUTRAGE.

A MISSIONARY SEIZED.

KAIYUO, November 1st.

A Chinese inland missionary, Mr. Ledgard, was seized by bandits on Oct. 28th at Shanghai.

RUSSIANS IN POSSESSION OF VLADIVOSTOCK.

PROVISION FOR SAFETY OF FOREIGNERS.

TOKYO, November 1st.

General Tachibana, formerly Commandant at Vladivostock, has arrived at Tokyo. He was met at the station by the Minister of War, the Chief of Staff and distinguished military men. He later had an audience with the Regent and received a presentation from the Emperor.

The Foreign Office has given out the contents of a *communiqué* issued by the Provisional Government at Vladivostock stating that the safety of foreigners, as well as Russians, will be conserved and urging the 'whole Russian' people to co-operate in the restoration of normal conditions and national powers.

AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN FAVOURED.

A Foreign Office statement asserts that Russian newspapers favour the conclusion of an agreement with Japan, towards whom feeling has become more mollified since the evacuation. The Provisional Government is assisting in every way the Japanese Consul and the Warships.

THE ECLIPSE.

WONDERFUL SCENE DESCRIBED BY PROFESSOR DAVID.

Words fail to picture the wonder and beauty of the scene witnessed at Wallangarra, said Prof. Sir Edgeworth David upon his return from the northern border town to Sydney. "It was the sight of a lifetime." The day of the eclipse, Professor David went on to say, was the first really fine, clear day for a whole month. Towards noon anxiety was caused by the drifting up of a few fleecy clouds from the north-west and the south, but fortunately as the time of the eclipse approached the sky in the direction of the sun was of purest blue and perfectly cloudless. The heliostat from the geology department of the Sydney University had been set up on a solid granite rock by Professor A. L. Cotton, and cameras with telephoto lenses were trained on it. There was a good muster of the country folk to watch the eclipse.

"Near to the time predicted for the beginning of the eclipse," Professor David continued, "a tiny strip of black made its appearance in the position of 5 o'clock of a watch on the sun's disc, and it was a weird and wonderful sight to trace the black disc creeping on until at last only a narrow crescent of sunlight remained. As totality approached the light from the crescent turned to a glowing yellow, umbering rather than gilding the landscape and the onlookers. The thrilling moment of totality was now close. Suddenly there was a stir of gusty wind; the air grew chill; a faint rainbow-like halo encircled the sun, distant about twice the sun's diameter from the sun's orb; then for a few seconds the famous shadow bands rippled the grey surfaces of roads and rocks travelling swiftly eastwards. Then a mighty black shadow, over 130 miles wide, rushed upon us with twice the speed of a rifle bullet. It was stupendous, awe-inspiring, almost terrifying, recalling Shakespeare's 'And ere a man hath power to say "Behold!" the jaws of darkness to devour it up.' In the twinkling of an eye the yellow landscape, as far as the eye could reach, was blotted out. But then, to our unward gaze there flashed in all its glory the splendour of the solar corona, a sight never to be forgotten. The corona showed as 'an aureole traced in the tenderest beams,' and far beyond it beautiful streamers of light radiated, chiefly from its upper and lower portions in such a direction that lines joining them sloped away slightly from the vertical diameter of the sun obliquely downwards from left to right and right to left, making a quadrangular pattern."

"So spellbound were we that we almost forgot to expose our photographic plates. Nevertheless a sort of photographic hurry-burly followed. Meanwhile, during totality, birds were greatly perturbed, uttering sharp cries of distress; fowls went to roost; the postmaster's horse whinnied either for its evening meal or for human sympathy, and at Tenterfield the cows 'came home.' Suddenly, after an interval of 3 minutes 13 seconds, which seemed less than a minute, the retreating edge of the black shadow, rushed by, followed by the rippling shadow bands, and then a burst of glorious light from beneath the lower edge of the moon's disc chased the darkness. Totality was over, and but for the partial eclipse phenomena which immediately followed, so was the great event, the like of which will not take place again in Australia for 54 years."

Addressing the National Federation of Merchant Tailors, at Oxford, last month, Lord Desjardins commented upon the alleged growing shabbiness of the nation's manhood; clothes, he said, had to take second place to the income-tax, a drastic reduction in which, he claimed, was essential to the nation's financial health.

AGE AND AVIATION.

FLAG OFFICER'S INTERESTING IMPRESSIONS.

Admiral Mark Kerr, who was 50 years of age before he took his pilot's certificate, and who at the age of 58 was anxious to pilot a machine in the two days' race round Britain, has related to a representative of *The Evening Standard* some interesting impressions and experiences as an aviator. "I have always contended," he remarked, "that flying is not merely for the young man. There is no physical exercise, and there is no reason, if a person leads a normal life, why he should not keep his nerve."

"Just because the unknown is always mysterious, and the general public knows so little about flying, flying is always regarded as extremely dangerous."

"But you can make flying—as you can make everything else—as dangerous or as safe as you please. You can make hunting the most dangerous thing in the world if you jump at fences that lead to a precipice. But you don't do that sort of thing in hunting."

"Similarly, there are a lot of people in the air who 'stunt' low, which is stupid."

"In flying the physical efficiency of the pilot is every bit as important as the mechanical efficiency of the machine. If you drink, your air career is going to be short."

"The most I ever drink before going up in the air is one glass of port, but generally I drink nothing."

"If a man keeps himself physically efficient, and if his heart is all right, I do not see any reason why he should not be a pilot at seventy or eighty."

"Psychology, of course, has also to be taken into account. When flying began the public heard all about every accident, with the result that all they knew about flying was of people being killed and coroners' inquests."

"They thought the whole thing very dangerous, and yet, as a matter of fact, in the first four years of flying in England fewer than fifty people were killed, and in most of the accidents two people were concerned."

"There were probably sixty or seventy flights a week, and yet the fatalities worked out at about twelve a year. I don't think motoring could show so good a record."

"When I started flying everyone seemed to think it a wicked thing for a married man of my age to do so, but it was really because I did not think the air dangerous, and because I wanted to learn, that I took my 'ticket' at fifty."

"I don't think I have exceptional nerve. What we call courage is merely the strength of will to control your nerve. You lose control of your nerve through excesses, and so long as you don't indulge in excesses you can hold on to your nerve."

"That control is essential. If you go into a fight thinking you are going to be beaten, the odds are you will be beaten. If you go up into the air thinking it is extremely dangerous, it is not in the least degree improbable you will upset the aeroplane."

HOME HOUSING SCHEME.

AS AMENDED BY EXPERIENCE.

The Government decided that the local authorities' housing schemes must be limited to 176,000 houses, that the number built, building, or for which tenders had been approved. The policy has, therefore, been adopted of concentrating on the completion of houses already authorised. Where possible, adjustments have been made, so that houses which are not likely to be completed within a reasonable time have been redistributed to districts which could make more rapid progress. The effect on prices has been remarkable, as the following table, of average prices shows:—

	Average Prices	Parlour Houses
March 31st, 1921...	£214	£291
June 3rd, 1921...	...	798
September 30th, 1921...	625	709
December 31st, 1921...	567	655
March 31st, 1922...	487	538
June 30th, 1922...	365	438

The price has fallen to less than half, and, in fact, prices have been secured below £300 a house. The obvious effect of this great reduction in prices has been to bring much nearer the resumption of building by private enterprise. A certain amount of building is going on, and already some large employers of labour have begun the carrying out of a large programme of house-building without any financial help from the State.

AND THE RESULT.

As regards the completion of houses, the number finished at the end of March, 1921, was 17,597; the number finished on August, 1st, 1922, was 139,791. This number is independent of the number built under the private builders' subsidy scheme. Under this scheme 30,000 houses have been provided, whereas the number built to March, 1921, was 11,667. So far as Greater London is concerned, the effect of the Government policy on prices has been similar to that in the rest of the country, though London prices are generally higher than in the country. In March, 1921, apart from builder's subsidy houses, the number of houses completed in Greater London under the Housing Scheme was 2,807. On the 1st August, 1922, this number had risen to 21,696. In addition, 7,175 houses have been provided under the Private Builders' Subsidy Scheme.

That is the simple story. To make it appear that the change of policy which necessarily compelled evidence of bad faith is simply silly. We could have escaped it by going on as we had begun. But in that case people either wouldn't have got houses, or if they did, couldn't have paid the rentals for them, unless the State contribution reached some unthinkable figure.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 1st.
Eggs, British str., 2,345 tons, Capt. J. Warden, from Amoy, with a general cargo. — Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Chong, Chinese str., 882 tons, Capt. T. Azama, from Paitan, with a general cargo. — Yue Tai Hong.
 November 2nd.
Chengta, British str., 1,338 tons, Capt. A. McEachern, from Bangkok, with a general cargo. — B. & S.
Chong, British str., 1,353 tons, Capt. W. J. Andrews, from Swatow, home. — B. & S.
Diana, Dutch str., 1,321 tons, Capt. F. Anderson, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. — Robert Dollar & Co.
Kaga, Japanese str., 3,615 tons, Capt. T. Osada, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. — N.Y.K.
Kuikang, British str., 1,225 tons, Capt. N. Penon, from Paitan, with a general cargo. — B. & S.
Li de Massieu, French str., 4,470 tons, Capt. Penon, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. — Messageries Maritimes.
Zuchow, British str., 1,221 tons, Capt. P. R. Burston, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. — B. & S.
Petrolia, British str., 3,491 tons, Capt. J. W. Wilson, from Shanghai, with oil. — Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Pogah, British str., 1,571 tons, Capt. G. T. Clark, from Singapore, with a general cargo. — B. & S.
Song, British str., 3,784 tons, Capt. R. S. Connolly, from Singapore, with a general cargo. — Tuen Kow.
Tanah, British str., 1,571 tons, Capt. W. W. Hopkins, from Saigon, with rice. — J. M. & Co.
Tianchow, Chinese str., from Canton.
Tai, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Leung Hin Wa, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo. — Yan Fat & Co.
Tung, British str., 1,221 tons, Capt. Chandler, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. — J. M. & Co.
Tung, Dutch str., 2,470 tons, Capt. P. Alder, from Sourabaya, with a general cargo. — J. M. & Co.
Tung, Japanese str., 4,254 tons, Capt. Y. Maizumi, from Singapore, with a general cargo. — N.Y.K.
Tung, Dutch str., 2,650 tons, Capt. F. Schlotte, from Singapore, with a general cargo. — J. M. & Co.
Tung, Japanese str., 836 tons, Capt. K. Funakoshi, from Keelung, with coal. — Kimura & Co.

CLEARANCES.

November 2nd.
Alibi, for K. C. Wan.
Hydrogen, for Swatow.
Leung, for Hoihow.
Li de Massieu, for Saigon.
Luchow, for Canton.
Nam Wah, for Canton.
Singapore, for Hoihow.
Tung, for Canton.
Baku, for Canton.
Tung, for Canton.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Titanic* (Blue Funnel) arrived at London on November 1st.
 The s.s. *Laurel* (Blue Funnel) left Port Said on November 1st for London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
 The s.s. *Vesta* (Blue Funnel) left Liverpool on October 25th for Straits, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama, and is due here on or about November 30th.
 The s.s. *Elphinstone* (Blue Funnel) left Liverpool on October 25th for Straits, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama, and is due here on or about December 3rd.
 The Pacific Mail s.s. *President Pierce* was expected to sail from Manila yesterday for Hongkong, and is due here on Saturday morning, November 4th. She will sail for San Francisco via usual ports at noon on November 5th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Agapenor (Blue Funnel) due Nov. 11th.
Alcous (Blue Funnel) due Nov. 23rd.
Brigitte (Blue Line), due to-day.
City of Paris (Bank Line), due Nov. 10th.
Galchas (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 26th.
Eastern (E. & A.), due to-day, at noon.
Empress of Canada, due Nov. 6th, noon.
Fushimi Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 7th.
Kamakura Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 6th.
Karmala (P. & O.), due Nov. 4th, 7 a.m.
Moriones (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 20th.
Pres. Cleveland (P.M.), due Nov. 11th.
Protestant (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 3rd.
Sonuki Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 14th.
Tajima Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 6th.
Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 16th.

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Further Sailings.	Expected on or about	Will leave for above ports on or about
M/S. "Malaya"	12th December.	7th December.
M/S. "Parana"	12th December.	18th January.
M/S. "Australia"	10th January.	16th February.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to:-

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PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. *Tung*, on November 2nd: Mr. Cornell, Mr. Gambile, Mr. Schiffer, Mrs. Murchison, Mrs. Medina, Major and Mrs. J. Hamilton.

DEPARTURES.
 Per R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*, on November 2nd: Mrs. Au Bon, Mr. A. P. Barnes, Mr. Horace Braun, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Bonham, Mr. J. P. Bragg, Mr. and Mrs. H. "Bickett", Mr. A. A. Botelho, Dr. G. A. Billings, Mr. S. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crockett, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Charles, Mrs. A. F. Conant, Commander G. F. B. Collins, Mr. Allan Cameron, Mr. L. d'Almeida Castro, Mrs. A. T. Campbell, Mr. A. B. Dees, Mr. Chas. Dewing, Capt. C. F. Dunn, Miss F. Dixon, Dr. O. C. Donald, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Mr. Fred Ellis, Mr. E. Fluckiger, Major L. Chenevix-Trench, (C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General Sir J. S. Fowler, C.B., D.S.O., and Lady Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Fothergill, Mr. Don Gould, Miss M. Hawthorne, Mrs. A. J. P. Harter, Mr. G. H. Harper, Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., Mr. N. E. Kent, Miss D. E. Kent, Mr. G. B. Layton, Miss M. E. Lysaght, Miss Mabel E. Marriette, Mr. and Mrs. H. de Silva Martins, Mr. W. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Magee, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McKnight, Miss A. Martin, Mrs. H. E. Morris, Mr. H. J. May, Mr. D. C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Nisim, Mr. C. Nipper, Miss E. L. Prince, Mr. D. Rogerson, Capt. D. H. Sherman, Mr. H. W. Stone, Mr. A. G. Sillis, Mrs. L. H. Sisson, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Saunders, Mr. L. Schwartz, Mrs. L. Shenton, Miss E. Sorkoff, Capt. W. S. Smith, Mr. C. M. Soares, Mr. A. M. L. Soares, Mr. P. T. Tester, Lieut. C. H. Wynn, Mr. P. Fiddes, W. D. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Wright, Mr. H. P. White and Mr. Gordon Yates.

WEATHER REPORT.

Nov. 2nd at 10.59.—Pressure has "depressed considerably over central and N.E. Japan under the influence of the typhoon, which is now moving northward. From Shanghai to S.W. Japan pressure has decreased slightly. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.
 The anticyclone over China has weakened slightly.
 Fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the northern portion of the N. China Sea.
 Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 8.16 inches, against an average of 30.61 inches.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District FORECAST.

Hongkong to Gap Rock S.E. winds, fresh; fair.

Formosa Channel S.E. winds, strong.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoucks The same as No. 1.

South coast China between Hongkong and Hainan The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 2nd.

Barometer	30.01	30.00	29.98
Temperature	71	68	76
Humidity	68	60	55
Wind Direction	N	Cal	E
Force	1	0	3
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 1st ... 74

Lowest open-air Temperature on 2nd ... 67

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Nov. 3rd to 8th, 1922.

High Water.		Low Water.	
Days of Week	Days of Month	Days of Week	Days of Month
Standard Time.	Height.	Standard Time.	Height.
Fri.	3	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	4	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	5	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	6	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	7	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	8	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	9	h. m.	ft. in.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESSES.
 St. Marsh, U.S.S. Tracy ... Shanghai
 R. Kettlewell ... Shanghai
 Togohideki, Matsuyama Hotel, Kobe
 Sailer ... Tokyo
 Irone Baton, care ... Keijo
 Manchouchean, Des Vaux ... Road
 Laoshing ... Amoy
 7844 ... Shanghai
 7311 ... Shanghai
 Lungsoobing, Great Eastern Hotel ... Peking
 4385 ... Shanghai
 Chumun, c/o Yipchen, 135, Des Vaux Road Central ... Shanghai
 Taiwoo, Taijing Street ... Shanghai
 8480 ... Chefoo
 Longshing, c/o Wan Kau Hotel ... Peking
 Isenghuo ... Osaka

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

NUMBER ADDRESS FROM
 16700/35th Patience ... Gothenburg
 16937/35th Samuel Suller ... Shanghai

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Tokoro Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK via Suez	Kentucky	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 5th inst.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Gaio Prince	Brit.	Prince Line	On 24th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO	Elkridge	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 22nd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via S'hai & Jap. Ports & Hlu.	President Pierce	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 24th inst., Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	China	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 27th inst.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, &c.	Empress Canada	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	About 18th inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai, J. Ports.	Kaga Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th inst., at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Africa Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 16th inst.
YANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Protestant	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th inst.
YANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Empress Russia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 30th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Donkela	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 8th inst., at 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	Forthos	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 8th inst., at 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	London	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 6th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	Glenapp	Brit.	Jarline, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 5th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	City of Oran	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On
GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG	Yangtze	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 20th inst.
GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG	Onstkerk	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 7th inst.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Karmala	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 10th Dec.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Moji Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 9th inst.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Hosang	Brit.	Jarline, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 9th inst., at 3 p.m.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Van Overstraten	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Yenicia	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 25th inst.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Yenicia	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th inst., at D.L.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Hosang	Brit.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 9th inst.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Taiwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 9th inst.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Mansang	Brit.	Jarline, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at 11 a.m.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Aki Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 5th inst.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Eastern	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 5th inst., at 9 a.m.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Tingyang	Brit.	Jarline, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd inst.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Tsuruga Maru	Jap.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 5th inst., 10 a.m.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Karmala	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 8th inst.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Yenicia	Brit.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 11th inst.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Kanagawa	Dut.	Jarline, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Taiji Maru	Brit.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 5th inst.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Nanking Maru	Dut.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 12th inst.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Chidari	Jap.	Jarline, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 7th inst., at 10 a.m.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Kayang	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 3rd inst., at Noon.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Hosang	Brit.	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 10th inst., at 1 p.m.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Hosang	Brit.	Jarline, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd inst., at 3 p.m.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Yusang	Brit.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 11th inst.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	President Cleveland	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 4th inst.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	West Chopaka	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th inst., at 7 a.m.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Kaifong	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th inst., at 7 a.m.

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 All above Fares include First Class Railway Accommodation.
 Sleeping Car Fares, Vancouver to Montreal: Compartment \$72; Lower Berth \$25.50.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

Telephone: Central 752. Hongkong Office. Cable Address: GACANPAC.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)

OPERATING FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE" "GORJISTAN"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

FIRST CLASS FARE TO EUROPEAN PORTS

Minimum Rate U.S.G. \$571.07

Maximum Rate U.S.G. \$620.50

First Class Accommodation Throughout.

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu.

s.s. "CHINA" s.s. "NILE" s.s. "NANKING"

Nov. 27th. Dec. 12th. Jan. 6th, 1923.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND JAVA PORTS.

s.s. "GORJISTAN" s.s. "GORJISTAN"

To Swatow and Amoy. To Singapore, Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports in United States & Canada.

also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco by weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

PRINCE'S BUILDING, 101 HONG KONG STREET.

TELEPHONE: PASSENGER DEPT., TEL: FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENTS, CENTRAL NO. 2101.

CABLE ADDRESS: "CHIMAIL"

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 10th Nov., at 11 a.m.

IYO MARU ... Sunday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Wednesday, 8th Nov., at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON, ROTTERDAM.

DAKAR MARU ... Saturday, 11th Nov.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

TATSUMI MARU ... Thursday, 8th Nov.

TATSUNO MARU ... End of Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila &c.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA.

TOTTORI MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Nov.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via OAPE

KAWACHI MARU ... Wednesday, 29th Nov.

GOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

MOJI MARU ... Friday, 10th Nov.

WAKASA MARU ... Monday, 27th Nov.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

AKITA MARU ... Saturday, 11th Nov.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 17th Nov., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TSUBUGA MARU (calling Moji) ... Friday, 3rd Nov.

KAMAKURA MARU (Kobe Direct) ... Tuesday, 7th Nov.

KITANO MARU ... Tuesday, 17th Nov., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to: NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central Nos. 225 & 232. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "Elkridge" ... Due Hongkong 20th Nov.

U.S.S. "West Prospect" ... Leaves Hongkong 22nd Nov.

U.S.S. "West Prospect" ... Due Hongkong 13th Dec.

U.S.S. "West Prospect" ... Leaves Hongkong 14th Dec.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY

SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF

LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND PORTS.</

"ELLERMAN" LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF PARIS" ... 10th Nov. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... 10th Nov. ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "CITY OF PARIS" ... 20th Dec. ... Marseilles & London.
 S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... 20th Dec. ... Marseilles & London.
 S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 20th Dec. ... Marseilles & London.
 S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... 20th Dec. ... Marseilles & London.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

REISS & CO., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

(Tel. Central 780)

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BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "KENTUCKY" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th November.
 S.S. "TEUCER" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th November.
 S.S. "CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th November.
 S.S. "AGAPENOR" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th December.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

REISS & CO., CANTON.

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M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS
des
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

M.

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PORTHOS ...	...	...	14th Nov.
ARMANDIEHIC ...	...	...	28th Nov.
PAUL LECAT ...	...	...	...
ANDRE LEBON ...	...	...	...

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.
 A. CLASS (1st Class) ... £138. 14s. 0d. B. CLASS (1st Class) ... £130. 6s. 0d.
 STEAMERS (2nd) ... £101. 12s. 0d. STEAMERS (2nd) ... £88. 10s. 0d.

RAILWAYS, TICKETS ISSUED FOR LEADING TOWNS OF EUROPE.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (CARGO BOATS).

S.S. "IT. DE MISSISSY" ... sailing 2nd Nov. for HAVRE, DUNKIRK & ANTWERP.

Sailings and dates subject to alteration without notice.

For further Particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms. Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCROW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAICHING ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Friday, 3rd Nov., at 1 p.m.
 HAICHING ... Capt. W. S. Turnbull ... Tuesday, 7th Nov., at 12 Noon.
 HAICHING ... Capt. W. O. Passmore ... Friday, 10th Nov., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.



JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS.

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHoji KAISHA

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKIO.

No. 11, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

P. & O. British India

Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
 EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DONGOLA"	6,064	8th Nov. 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NANKIN"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do.
"SOUHAN"	6,700	22nd Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARMA"	9,000	26th Dec.	Bombay, Madras, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	27th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"FLASSY"	7,380	10th Jan. 1923	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,880	24th Jan.	do.
"NELLORE"	8,883	7th Feb.	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	21st Feb.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,083	7th Mar.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	21st Mar.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	4th Apr.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	18th Apr.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd May	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	16th May	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	30th May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"EGRA" ... 5,108 ... 3rd Nov. 2 p.m. ... Singapore, Madras & Rangoon.
 "GREGORY APCAR" ... 4,649 ... 14th Nov. ... Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN" ... 4,000 ... 28th Nov. ... Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TAKADA" ... 7,000 ... 4th Nov. ... Japan, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
 "KARMA" ... 9,000 ... 5th Nov. 10 a.m. ... Japan, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
 "EASTERN" ... 4,000 ... 4th Nov. ... Japan, Shanghai.
 "SOUHAN" ... 6,700 ... 9th Nov. ... Japan, Shanghai.

All dates are proximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Baggage must declare their own. Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in the service of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
 All Cabbins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to 10 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.
 For further information, Passage Tickets, Freight, Handbills, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM ANTWERP & MARSEILLES

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via RAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

SEATTLE MARU ... Tuesday, 6th Dec.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Saturday, 4th Nov.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Monday, 20th Nov.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Monday, 6th Nov.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE & RANGOON.

"NANKING MARU" ... Sunday, 12th Nov.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Dairen—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINT U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 16th Nov.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"AMUR MARU" ... Saturday, 12th Nov.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"CELESTES MARU" ... Thursday, 16th Nov.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Thursday, 16th Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"ONSHU MARU" ... Sunday, 5th Nov.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BATAGIA MARU" (Takao direct) ... Friday, 3rd Nov.

"SOSHI MARU" ... Saturday, 4th Nov.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Tel. Central No. 490. K. BEIMA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

S.S. "GARLIC PRINCE" ... 24th November.

S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE" ... End of December.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone: Central 3105. (Incorporated in Great Britain.)

Telegrams (Furness), 84, George's Building.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KAYING"	On 3rd Nov. Noon.
SWATOW	"KAYINGCHOW"	On 3rd Nov. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANGHAI"	On 4th Nov. D.L.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"LUCHOW"	On 5th Nov. D.L.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHU"	On 5th Nov. D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGHOU"	On 7th Nov. D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHENAN"	On 7th Nov. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENGTO"	On 7th Nov. 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 9th Nov. D.L.
HOIHOW, FAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"RAIFONG"	On 10th Nov. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SZECHUEN"	On 11th Nov. D.L.
SHANGHAI	"CHERKIANG"	On 12th Nov. D.L.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
 Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central 35. (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, Ltd.) Agents.

CARGO RECEIPTS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Le. Hongkong for Manila, Port Banga, Sandakan & Aus. Ports
"TAIWAN"	...	...
"CHANGSHA"	About 29th Nov. About 15th Dec.	About 4th Dec. 20th Dec.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Referred Cargo Carried through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
 For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
 (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.) Agents.
 Telephone Central No. 35.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 22nd November.

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 20th December.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR IEVANT.

BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

Fiume having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about 8th November.

S.S. "NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 1st December.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about 25th November.

S.S. "NIPPON" ... sailing second half of December.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

MANAGING AGENTS

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY

FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fares to European Ports U.S. \$3620.50 First Class

Throughout.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE" ... Leave Hongkong ... Arrive San Francisco

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Nov. 22nd ... Nov. 30th

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Dec. 6th ... Dec. 14th

(*Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.)

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hongkong ... Arrive Manila

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Nov. 11th ... Nov. 12th

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Nov. 27th ... Nov. 29th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

For CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

S.S. "LAKE CITANO" ... Nov. 4th

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

For SAVANNA, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, TAMPA, BALTIMORE & NEW YORK

S.S. "HANOVER" ... Nov. 14th

S.S. "PATRICK HENRY" ... Dec. 7th

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone: Central 141, Cable Address "SOLANO" Union ... Hongkong.

Agents: AS CANTON—REISS & CO.

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